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wise directed, are inserted in the Semi-Weekly, and charg
ed accordingly. When the number of insertions is nomarked on the advertisement it is inserted until forbid. marked on the advertisement it is inserted until forbid. Money sent us by mail is at our risk.

The Standard.

RALEIGH: SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861.

The Legislature.

This body has passed the bill organizing a regular army of ten thousand troops. It has also passed a bill establishing a Military Board, to act as advisers to the Governor in the military operations of the State.

An act has also been passed by both Houses, a!lowing volunteers in camp to vote for delegates to the Convention for their respective counties; the polls to be opened in camp by the Captains or other officers in command of the respective companies. and who are to furnish the vote thus taken to the Sheriffs of the counties in which the voters are en-

The Stay law has passed the Senate, and is under consideration in the House. A bill to define and punish treason has also passed the Senate, and will pass the House. All these bills we will give as soon as we can make room for them.

The volunteer bill, or as it is entitled "the bill to provide for the public defence," passed the Senate on Wednesday, and on Thursday in the House was amended and sent back to the Senate. This and the militia bill, together with those alluded to above, comprise all the bills of importance before the Legislature, and when these are finished up that body will

No day of adjournment has yet been fixed upon.

Every human being who possesses any of the "milk of human kindness," will denounce and abhor those who are disposed in this crisis to make profits out of the necessities of the poor. We offer no objection to reasonable profits by shop-keepers, for they have a right to expect a living from their business; but the man of capital who buys up flour, and corn, and bacon at this time, to sell again at and shunned by all good people. We have an eye on some who have refused to contribute one cent to the volunteers, but who are said to be engaged in the infamous business of speculating on the necessities of the poor. We call no names now, but we may do so hereafter. We will also add that the man of wealth who refuses to open his purse for the defence of his country in this crisis, is no patriot. For the honor of the State be it said, such charac-

R. P. Dick, Esq. - We state as a matter of form what we have known for some time, that Mr. Dick is no longer the District Attorney for North-Carolina. He resigned to Mr. Buchanan in February last, but no notice was taken of it. He has since notified old Abe of the fact that he had resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. The State contains no truer or worthier son than Robert P.

We had the pleasure of seeing the Hon. Z. B. Vance in the City a few days-since. Mr. Vance is now the Captain of a foot company raised in the mountains, as fierce and as warlike as the Grayson Daredevils. Capt. Vance's company is at present in the Encampment at Statesville. Vance knows where to find Abe Lincoln, and his men will follow him to the death.

We are requested by Capt. Faribault, of the Oak City Guards, to return his thanks and the thanks of his company to the ladies of Raleigh, and especially to Mrs. Frank I. Wilson, for presents and attentions which a soldier knows so well how to appreciate at the hands of the fair.

Wake Forest College.

We are requested to state that the annual commencement of Wake Forest College will be held on Monday and Tuesday, the 27th and 28th of May.

The sermon before the Graduating Class, and the addresses before the Societies will be delivered on Monday, and on Tuesday the commencement exercises proper will take place.

RETURNED .- We see in town Mr. John H. Bryan, Jr., from Boston, and Messrs. Gaston Meares, A. M. Noble, and E. G. Cheatham, from New York, who have left those places to cast their lots with their native State. We welcome them back. They have abandoned their business and will have to commence life anew; but this consideration was of no consequence when placed in the scale against their affection for their native sod.

We learn that that gallant officer, Lieut. Frank Bryan, of the Topographical Engineers, also a native of this State, is anxious to return, but has been placed under surreillance in Philadelphia.

THE LATE PRESHET. - We learn that the late freshet injured the growing crops seriously, washing away soil, fences, bridges, &c. Crabtree, New Hope, Swift Creek and Walnut were out of their banks, and higher than they have been for years.

The Flag of Virginia.

The Convention of Virgina has ordained that the flag, described as follows, shall be known and respected as the flag of that State :

Virtus, the genius of the Commonwealth, dressed like an Amazon, resting on a spear with one hand, and holding a sword in the other, and treading on Tyranny, represented by a man prostrate, a crown fallen from his head, a broken chain in his left hand, and a scourge in his right. In the exergon, the word 'Virginia,' over the head of Virtus; and underneath the words Sic Semper Tyrannia."

THE WHITE LIVERED COWARDS.—The New York Tribune has contributed as follows to the war: For the war 00; for the old flag 00; for the militia 00; for regulars 00; for consulships 5; for other foreign offices 2; for postoffices 2; for other home offices 3.

Weekln

RALEIGH, N. C., WED NESDAY, MAY 15, 1861.

WHOLE NUMBER 1363.

The last Richmond Enquirer says:

Vol. XXVII.—No. 20.

"A private despatch from Memphis dated May the 7th, confirms the previous report of the passage of a Secession Ordinance by the Legislature of Ten-

The Legislature of Tennessee has appropriated five millions of dollars for the defence and armament of the State, and likewise authorized a call for fiftyfive thousand volunteers.

We have been shown a handsome breastpin presented by the Anson Guards, through Mr. E. R. Liles, to a noble and patriotic lady of this City, as an acknowledgment of her kindness towards them during their stay here. The "Guards" are now, we learn, very comfortably quartered at Weldon.

CANDIDATES.—As the election for delegates to the State Convention takes place on next Monday, there will not be time for nominating conventions to assemble; therefore, we suppose, no candidates will be formally brought forward. Hon. J. W. Osborne and Wm. Johnston, Esq., are the candidates in this county by common consent. We learn that in Lincoln, Wm. Lander, Esq., and in Gaston, Dr. S. X. Johnston, are the candidates. - Cher. Dem.

All the gentlemen above named were elected to the Convention that was not held. They are origiinal secessionists. We hear of no objection any where to the re-election of such gentlemen, but those who differed with them in February are to be ruled or "compromised" off. Is that keeping party spirit out of the efforts which we are all making to defend the South?

THE ARTILLERY .- The Richmond Enquirer says we understand that the highest military authority in the State declares that this war will be decided by the artillery." The highest military authority in Virginia is Gen. Lee, one of the ablest officers in the country. His opinion should stimulate the artillerists of this State in their efforts to become perfect in their discipline.

Mr. Cling:nan has been appointed by the Governor a Commissioner from this State to the Confederate States. He left a day or two since for

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND SOUTH-ERN PORTS.-It is announced by advertisement in the latest Liverpool papers, that a company had been formed in Liverpool for establishing direct communication between that port and Charleston. The first steamer of the line is expected to be despatched from Liverpool about the middle of July.

KENTUCKY .- The Governor of Kentucky has is sued a proclamation ordering an election of representatives to Congress on the 30th of June. This looks badly. Kentucky members will find themselves insulted by the Northern Congress which is to assemble on the 4th of July.

"We understand that nearly three-fourths of the students of the Virginia University have volunteered for the war. A number of the students of Columbia College, Washington city, have also left to serve in the Virginia military."

Richmond City in Danger. The Examiner of a recent date says it is certain that Richmond is in danger, and gives the following

reasons in justification of its assertion: "It is certain that the city of Richmond stands in very great danger. Here in Richmond there are hose who would not have the fact alluded to, lest the enemy's attention should be attracted to it. But while we play this ostrich part, the eyes of the whole North are fixed on this one point. Among all the newspapers received in the last. few days from the foreign and hostile countries banded against us on the other side of the Potomac, there s not one that does not urge the sending of twenty thousand of the best troops at Washington to seize this city. Here, says the Northern press in chorus, here is the civil, military, political and financia centre of the great State; seize Richmond, and she will, for a time, at least, be paralyzed in all her members, and our submissionists will take advantage of the panic to cause the rejection of the Ordinance of Secession, so that Virginia shall be ours, after all. While we talk of the occupation of Alexandria, the defence of Harper's Ferry and Norfolk, they think only of Richmond, and if they strike at all, it is reasonable to suppose that they will make

And, if they come to Richmond, we may be well assured that they will come the same way that the enemy came before-the British-by York river, and by no other way. There is the assailable point the map shows that; experience and history have made the fact public to all the world, except ourselves. A march by land from Alexandria, through a difficult country, and over the most warlike population of the Continent, is dreamed of by nob but ourselves. The route by Aquia Creek can be cut short at Fredericksburg by a few hundred pounds of powder, under the bridges of the Rappaannock, to look no further. Nor did the enemy come up the narrow and imperfect channel of the James when they came before, nor will they come up it now. But they will do as they did, and will aways do in future, sail or steam through the deep and straight York, disembark their troops in little more than a day's march of the city, and take the chance of resistance. Any number of steamers can be loaded with men and artillery at Washington, and come to the mouth of the York, at least without more trouble than on a morning excursion. There, it is true, resistance will commence. We hear that the fortifications of the river have closed it: we hope so-let every one hope so--for it has been fourteen months since the Legislature appropriated a million to the fortifications of the State; and, at this moment the prudent course is to hope that it has been well spent on York river, where it will be all well needed. If the enemy succeed in passing them, it has only one trouble more, and that is a a grand battle with all the force that our Generals can bring into a field below Richmond, which will be decisive of our fate. That it will be sanguinary and desperately contested, can scarcely be doubted by any one. Few will desire to return from that scene if the battle is lost, for who would care to live and see what would happen in his home next day? Our men would certainly fight; our Generals are men of conduct; perhaps we could concentrate such numbers as to overwhelm the invader, even if he brought the flower of the Federal army, in the van of his Wide Awakes and Dead Rabbits. But the stake is so tremendous that no chance should be thrown away. Richmond must be kept at all hazards, and energy may render attack on it only a victory for us, bearing fruits as bright as defeat would be deadly."

ANOTHER BLAST FROM LINCOLN.—The Frontier Guard, Lane's company, waited on Mr. Lincoln, Friday afternoon, and, in response to an address tendering their services to the government, made by Col. Vaughan, Mr. Lincoln replied: "I have desir-ed as sincerely as any man, and I sometimes think inore than any other man, that our present difficul-ties might be settled without the shedding of blood. I will not say that all hope has yet gone, but if the alternative is presented, whether the Union is to be

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS .- The Lafavette Light Infantry from this town, and the Anson Company, and two Georgia companies, passed through Goldsboro' on Thursday morning, the State Volunteers for Raleigh, the Georgians for Virginia. On the preceding day a Nash county company and several hun-dred South-Oarolina and Georgia volunteers passed through, all towards Weldon.

Several hundred more Georgians passed through on Thursday night, 180 on Friday morning, and several hundred more on Friday night. There were 2043 volunteers at the Raleigh Camp

of Instruction on Friday last. Two volunteers companies from Wilson county are quartered on the Fair Grounds at Goldsboro'

LUMBERTON, May 2, 1861.

E. J. Hale & Sons: Dear Sirs-In this county we are all busily engaged in getting up volunteers for the defence of the South. Yesterday Col. Morisey called his Regiment together, which was addressed by Col. Morisey, Tho. A. Norment, Col. N. A. McLean, John P. Fuller and William S. Norment and then volunteers called for, when about 50 men turned out, held their first meeting and proceeded to elect officers for the Company, to-wit: Captain, Wm. S. Norment; 1st Lieut., Wm. F. French; 2d Lieut, Owen Clinton Norment; 3d Lieut., Alfred Rowland; 4th Licut., Bunyan Stancil; 1st Serg't, Morgan C. T. Lee; Dr. Samuel B. Morisey, Surgeon. We hope the number will yet reach 100 before leaving. The Ladies also graced the occasion with their presence, and sweetly sang "the good old North State" with a will. The Company which left here last Friday was commanded by Capt. Richard M. Norment. We are now a unit in this county, and have been ever since the Proclamation of Lincoln reached us. And our motto is, Southern Independence or death. God knows what the issue may be, but the South will never surrender. No, never!

WHITEVILLE, COLUMBUS Co. N. C., May 1, 1861. Gentlemen: —I write you a few lines to inform you of our proceedings here. We are fully alive to the necessities of our country, and every man is determined to meet the foe in a way to teach him that they will do or die. There is no faltering here, but a fixed purpose to contend for every inch of ground. We have raised 5 companies; one has gone to Raleigh, one to Fort Caswell, and three awaiting orders. Also a company of free negroes who have tendered their services in our defence.-Columbus is wide awake!

Anson County.-Meetings have been held at Wadesborough and Ansonville. The Anson Guard, which has gone to Raleigh, numbers 91 officers and men. The officers are, R. T. Hall, Captain; C. E. Smith, W. J. Boggan, W. A. Liles, Lieuts; J. Ballard, Ensign; M. T. Ballard, O. S. A Special Court appropriated \$2500 towards equipping the company. Wilmington has six companies at the Forts below the town, and a horse company for general service

along the coast. Lieut. Gabriel Holmes Hill, of the 3d Artillery, U. S. Army, has resigned and returned to North

Carolina for service here. RALEIGH AND WAKE,-We learn from the Raleigh Banner that the Oak City Guards is now organized, G. H. Fairbault Captain; Marcellus Thompson 1st Licutenant; Jno. W. Harrison, 2d, and J. Q. De-

The Raleigh Rifles has nearly or quite 100 men: Captain, W. H. Harrison, Mayor of the City; 1st Licutenant, S. H. Rogers; 2d Dan'l G. Fowle; 3d Joseph Jones; Q. Busbee, Quarter Master; Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Surgeon.

The Raleigh Light Artillery, Capt. Ramseur, will no doubt be increased to 100. Prof. York, of Wake, has suspended his school and raised a company, of which he has been elected Captain. He expects to have 100 men, or more. Wake will send five or six companies, says the

ROCKINGHAN.-Two companies tendered Officers of one, Hon. A. M. Scales, Captain; Henry McGehee, John L. Scales, David Settle, Lieuts, Of the other, Hon. Thomas Settle, Captain; C. Glenn, E. W. Hancock, Robert H. Ward Lieuts. DAVIDSON.—One company in service; another ready to start; Hon. J. M. Leach is beating up for volunteers to from a regiment, to rendezvous at Lex-

ington, subject to the call of the Governor. SALEN AND WINSTON .- A letter from a gentleman in Salem to his friend in this place, under date of

the 29th ult., says:—
"Our young men are to-day electing officers for two Volunteers Companies formed in Salem and Winston. The best material of our community is in them. We are a little off the railroad and consequently not in the excitement as those directly on the road, but our people are sure, if slow. If Salem and Winston form two companies I think the county will certainly turn out one or two more at least .-Our friends Messrs, F. & H. Fries will furnish both companies with their make of cloth for uniforms, free, and our citizens generally reply, "all we have is at your service."-Fay. Observer.

SOUTHERN PRINTING INK .- The Atlanta (Georgia) Commonwealth says: We were shown, on Friday last, a specimen of very fine red printing ink, manufactured by Messrs. Massey & Lannell, of this city. The color is bright, the body would appear to be good, and it appeared to "distribute" freely and

The same firm is also manufacturing and is prepared to supply black ink at short notice, in quantity and of quality desired.

Let publishers now come forward and extend to those enterprising pioneers in this business, the encouragement the true interests of both parties so plainly dictate. We know nothing about their prices, but presume they are as low as any. But should they not be, consumers should bear in mind that if they are favored with large orders and a large business, they can afford their ink at a smaller per centum profit.

RALEIGH PERCUSSION CAP FACTORY .- Owing to the skill of Professor Emmons in making the com-position, and the mechanical dexterity of Mr. Charles Kuester in using it for the requisite purpose, we shall have as much of that article so essential in war, percussion caps, as we may need. We have seen a specimen of the caps, and they fully answer the end in view. Prof. Emmons has also suggested the mode of manufacturing aby quantity of the right sort of powder. This is a beginning of enterprises by Southern people to supply themselves with those things for which they have been so long dependent on their Northern enemies. Washall expect to see tanneries, manufactories of leather, of cloth, of hats, and every requisite for the comforts and necessities of life springing up all over the

Lincoln's last proclamation assumes the power to increase the Army and Navy, in spite of all laws limiting the same, to any amount he may choose.-He persists in refusing to recognize the actual con-dition of affairs, in which he has to deal with sovereign States who hold their own citizens to State allegiance by State laws, as anything else but a mere insurrection, or illegal collection of individuals !-The folly, the madness, the guilt of this, cannot be surpassed. And his assumption of the power he now wields, is destructive to the rights and liberties even of the States which support him-for he makes the Government a military despotism, under the pretence of upholding the Constitution and enforcing the laws. They would have, or might have, in time, also, to resist in self-defence, the very authority to which they now yield obedience.—Alexandria Gazette.

A WAR OF SUBJUGATION OR EXTERMINATION. - AD intelligent gentleman who arrived lately in this city, from Washington, States that he heard Lincoln make a speech on Thursday night last, in which he declared that the present war must end in the sub-

jugation or extermination of the South.

That is the purpose of the Administration, beyond all doubt.—Richmond Enquirer.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. A. GRAHAM.

Standard.

On the occasion of the meeting of the officers of the Militia of the county, and a large assembly of the citizens of Orange in the Court House in Hillsborough on Saturday last, the Hon. Wm. A. Gra-ham, who had been absent from home during the two preceding weeks, in compliance with the general desire, addressed the people on the present critical and exciting state of the country. We are able to present but a meagre outline of his remarks, which occupied about an hour in the delivery.

Mr. Graham said: We are in the midst of great events. For months past our political skies have been dark and lowering. The country has stood in anxious suspense on the perilous edge of civil war. And in despits of the gounsels and exertions of na-tional, patriotic and conservative men, at the head of whom it is not invidious to place the name of the gallant and veteran statesmen, John J. Critten-den of Kentucky, and, as I believe, in despite of the wishes and sentiments of a majority of American people North and South, if the voice of the people could have been allowed to be heard, civil war is actually upon us. In regard to the earlier causes leading and tending to this dire event and their sufficiency to produce such a result, some of us have entertained diverse opinions. It is well known that I among others, have insisted, that the election of Mr. Lincoln and his being invested with the power of President of the United States, obnoxious as were his own avowals of sentiment in relation to slavery in the South, and still more obnoxious as was the spirit of hostility to us, which animated the mass of his party followers, was not a sufficient cause for a dismemberment of this Government, and the destruction of the Union; that the restraining provisions of the Constitution, the counteracting in fluences of the Legislative and Judicial departments of the Government, both of which, for the present at least, were known to be in opposition to the objectionable creed of himself and his party, and the well established fact, that his election was effected by divisions among his opposers, and not by a ma-jority of the people, afforded a sufficient security against usurpations or the abuse of his power to our injury, should he be so inclined; and that, though not insensible to the recreancy of many of the Northern States to their obligations under the Constitution in relation to slavery, and to the gross and persistent vituperation of many of their presses and political actors towards the people and institutions of the South, we yet cherished an ardent attachment to the Union, and a feeling of veneration for the Constitution of our fathers, and hoped by a new understanding of its provisions, and by amendments putting its interpretations beyond all doubt, that the Government under which the country had prospered almost beyond example, and had acquired a name which was a passport and a protection to the ends of the earth, might still be preserved to ourselves and to our posterity. We therefore disapproved the counsels which sought the overthrow of the Government, upon the announcement of the result of the late Presidential election, and in this diapproval were sustained, it is no exaggeration to say, by a large majority of the people of North-Carolina.

The seven States, however, stretching from our southern frontier to the confines of Mexico, one by one in rapid succession declared themselves separated from the Government of the United States, and formed a new confederation. They found in the election which had taken place sufficient cause or occasion, in their estimation, for this hitherto untr ed course of proceeding, and levied armies to defend it by force. The authorities of the United States denied the right of secession claimed by these States. and the danger became great of a collision of arms. The issue was made, but evaded under the administration of Mr. Buchanan. Its solution by Mr. Lincoln has been a matter of anxious contemplation to the people of the country since his accession to pow-er. Whatever may be the true construction of the Constitution, or the President's idea of his duty to enforce the laws, a wise statesmanship cannot close its eyes to facts. It is impossible to treat so extensive a revolution like a petty rebellion; for if suppressed by force, it would be at the expense of deso-lation and ruin to the country. He should have dealt with it, as did Wellington and Peel with the question of Catholic emancipation, or Clay with the crisis of 1833—yielded to the necessities by which he was surrounded, and adjusted by arrangement what he found it impossible to control by force, or

if possible, only at a sacrifice to the nation itself never to be repaired. Had Mr. Lincoln risen to the height of the great occasion, promptly withdrawn his troops from fortifications which he could not defend; convened Congress in extra session; recommended and procured the passage of a law, or amendment of the Constitution, acknowledging the independence of the seceded States, and granting the guarantees proposed by Crittenden, or some equivalent proposition, to the other slave-holding States which yet retained their connection with the Union, (a course of measures which would have stripped the Northern States of no rights, nor subjected them to any humiliation.) he might yet have maintained a Union of twenty-seven contented States, with twenty-seven millions of inhabitants, and with all the sources of a great empire. And after an experiment of a few years, there might, and in my opinion probably would have been, a re-annexation of the seceded States themselves.

But instead of this bold and magnanimous policy.

his action has been vascillating. His inaugural ad

dress is equivocal. Interpreted by some, on its first appearance, as portending force, assurances are thrown out that his intentions are only peaceful.— And when the public mind in all the eight slave holding States, that had not seceded, was settling down in the conviction that the forts were to be evacuated and repose was to be allowed, so favorable to conciliation and harmony, a Proclamation suddenly bursts upon the country announcing a de-termination on coercion, and calling for a militia force so great as to endanger the safety of more than the seceded States. A part of this militia is required of North-Carolina, and other slaveholding States. It was not enough for the President that the conservative people of these States had been willing to acquiesce in his election, and upon peaceful course of action towards the seceded States. and proper guarantees of their own rights in view of the loss of their strength in the votes of Congress, by reason of the withdrawal of their confederates, and for a more faithful observance of the constitution in regard to their interests, he should exercise for the public benefit the functions of the office, and distribute its patronage among his folowers. He requires more than this. Careless o any terms of conciliation, or adjustment of differ-ences with the border States, he resolves, but not till after his own adherents have been demoralized by his hesitation and professions of peace, on the application of force to maintain the authority of the Government in the States which have withdrawn, and requires us to cooperate as instruments in their subjugation. This presents to us a question far different from that of acquiescence in, or resistance to his installation into office, in pursuance of an election made according to the provisions of the Constitution. The sober sense of the people of North-Carolina had met this question, and for themselves had settled it. Ardent in their attachment to the Constitution and the Union, they had condemned separate State secession as rash and precipi tate, and wanting in respect to the sister States identical interests; and as long as there was hope of an adjustment of sectional differences, they were unwilling to part with the Government, and give success to the movement for its overthrow, which appeared on the part of some at least, to be but the revelation of a long cherished design. But the President gives to the question new alternatives.—
These are, on the one hand, to join with him in a war of conquest, for it is nothing less, against our brethren of the seceding States, or, on the other, resistance to and throwing off the obligations of the Federal Constitution. Of the two, we do not besitate to accept the latter. Blood is thicker than water. However widely we have differed from, and

our only exemption above theirs being, that, like the victims of the Cyclops, we shall be last to be devoured. I do not mean that Mr. Seward, Mr. Chase, or even Mr. Lincoln himself, entertains any present design of extinguishing slavery in the South. Their sweeping generalities, that the Government could not endure with a country half slave and half free, and that there was a necessary conflict whether freemen should cultivate the fields of the South, or slaves till those of the North, was the rhetoric of the hustings on which they were canvassing for free-soil votes. But this rhetoric had its effect in influencing, if not forming public opinion among the masses, and as often happens, those who blow up a flame are unable to blow it out. I regard a war of the Government of the United States upon the second States, therefore, with the design of compelling their submission to the laws, and return to the Union as in its consequence, a war upon the institutions of the Southern States in general.

The course of the President has compelled Virginia to sever her connexion with the Union, contrary to what had seemed to be the wishes of her people. and leaves North-Carolina no other alternative but to take the same step. Indeed from the action of Virginia and that of the other States on our limits, this severance is now but a matter of form, Ten nessee being the only coterminous State which has not declared her separation. We must therefore acquiesce in a necessity which our best efforts could not avert, a dissolution of the Government of the United States. The announcement of this fact inspires in me no feeling but a painful sadness. I believe so great a catastrophe to the whole country and to the world, could have been, and ought to have been prevented, and that even now, if the people of the two sections, whose armies are being mar-shalled in hostile array, could be allowed to commune together, and compare opinions in calm delib eration, if they could not agree on terms of reunion, could at least devise measures for a separation in peace. But let us yield to no feeling of desponden cy, but gird our loins for the duties imposed on us y the present and awaiting us in the future. North-Carolina with only less than a million of inhabitants, with her vast resources for war or for peace, can readily maintain her position as a separate power of the earth, or as a member of any new political organization into which she may enter. What condition in this respect she may resolve to occupy must be left to the future to determine. Her first care at present must be addressed to the impending war, in which, if it must come, she can bear no neutral part, but must ally herself with her sister States of the South, at least until the recognition of her and their common independence. Until that is achieved let us postpone any differences which may separate us as to the responsibilities and causes of the present condition of affairs, and the new agencies for the taking care of our national interests which we may find it expedient to adopt. In expressing these sentiments, I have changed no opinions, and entertain no regrets as to the recent action of the people of the State. I concurred in the decision which they made, and in my opinion wisely made against the call of a Convention. And whatever opinion may be held in relation to its wisdom, it was eminently a decision of the people themselves. The Legislature, the public presses and public men of all parties with but rare exceptions were for a Convention, with no very clearly defined ideas of what it was to accomplish except on the part of those who favored immediate secession for then existing causes. The ple regarded the proposed Convention as a measure to effect revolution, and not having exhausted the means of reconciliation and peace, which in the sincerity of their love for the Constitution and the Union, they desired to see attempted, they rejected the measure at the polls. But it would be altogether a false interpretation of that decision to say that n it there were any sanction or encouragement to the use of coercive measures against the States which had withdrawn. On the contrary, such a course was universally condemned and pronounced to be just cause for resistance by the opponents of Convention. Had the dissolution of the Government resulted from a Convention then called and for then existing causes, they would have felt that the blame might be imputable to themselves. Coming as it now must, from the high handed action of the President, they feel acquitted from its destruction, and will meet the issue with no doubting hearts. The decision and the delay therefore have placed the Government of the United States in the wrong and relieved us from any intestine divisions.

Mr. Graham made other remarks, on directing our whole energies to the public defence, and on demon strating to the world that if we had not been swift to enter the quarrel, we should so bear ourselves in it, that the opposer may beware of us.-Hillsboro

PROTEST OF P. T. HENRY, OF BERTIE COUNTY. Against the passage of the Bill to call a Con

First: The length of time given to the people to

vote upon the question is inadequate and void of power by thein at the ballot box.

Second. The bill refuses to report the action of the Convention back to the people for ratification or rejection at the ballot box. Third: The bill does not limit the action of the

Convention in length of time, or in latitude of power and action. That the bill gives the Convention unrestricted power over the people, and may unite them with France, England, or Mexico, and declare a military dictatorship over the people of North Caro lina, if it thinks proper to do so. high-handed usurpation of power I do in the face of man, and in the fear of God, most truly and res pectfully, in the name of my people, this day enter my protest against the passage of the Convention bill past by the Legislature of North Carolina, May P. T. HENRY, Member House Commons.

New FLOUR.-Flour, manufactured from Texas wheat, of this year's growth, has been received at Ga'veston. Twenty days from date we expect to have new flour from Georgia wheat.-Aug. Chron.

HELLISH SUGGESTION.-The Winchester (Penn.) emocrat reminds the Pennsylvania volunteers that Baltimore "has always been celebrated for the beauty of its women;" that the "fair were ever the reward of the brave," and "that Beauty and Booty was the watchword at New Orleans.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1861. Mr. EDITOR: I have been requested by several members of the Legislature, to hand the following to the press for publication, so that each member may be supplied with the conditions respecting pay

of the Army bill of the Confederate States : M. H. PINNIX. Yours, &c.

"Under the bill for the public defence 100,000 volunteers can be accepted, who will be subject to the rules governing the regular army. The term of service will be twelve months. All volunteers must be tendered by the Governor of a State. Each regiment is composed of ten companies, each consisting of one Captain, three Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two buglers, and ninety privates. The pay of Colonel is \$175 per month; Lieut. Colonel, \$170; Major, \$150; Captain, \$108; 1st Lieutenant, \$90; 2nd Lieutenant, \$80; 1st Sergeant, \$21; other Sergeants, \$17; Corporals and artificers, \$13; privates, \$11 per month, with yearly allowance of clothing, and one ration per day. The volunteers are expected to furnish their own uniforms, and will be paid in money by the Confederate States Government, when mustered into service. Each regiment has a Quartermaster. with the rank of Captain, and Commissary with

Cor. Corr. - The New York Sun denounces Col. Sam. Colt as a miserable wretch and a traitor, because he has raised the price of his fire arms 25 per

equal rank, a Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon."

。10世界在14世界16年 - 15世上 AD VALOREM TAXATION IN VIRGINIA.

To Amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth, so as to Strike Out the 22d and 28d Sections of the 4th Article of the Present Constitution, and insert the following in New thereof:

Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and all property shall be used in propertion to its value, which shall be accurated in such manner as may be prescribed by law; but any property may be exempted from taxation by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

embly.

This Ordinance shall take effect on the first day. of July next, when ratified by a majority of the avotes of the people of this Commonwealth, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the fourth Thursday in May next, in pursuance of a Schedule hereafter.

Done in Convention, in the City of Richmond, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia. A true copy.

JOHN L. EUBANK,

Concention

Secretary of the Concention.

Jonathan Worth, Esq.

We cheerfully publish, by request, the following letter from Mr. Worth:

ASHEBORO, May 6, 1861.

Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Esq.:
MY DEAR SIB: Reflection has at last brought the to this conclusion: that peace must be preserved if it can be done by any honorable means—and that this is likeliest to be attained by unity among our selves, and determined, united Military resistance. In this view, I shall take the stump to-morrow, and urge our young men to volunteer. The painful un-certainty, in my mind, as to the wisest course to pursue, and a deep consciousness that I had not ability equal to the emergencies of the times, made me determine, at one time, to resign. I have reconsidered it, and, in fact, did so before I left Raleigh. I will be with you on Wednesday or Thursday, and do all I can. I think it was best for the common cause ndispensable to my domestic affairs, for me to be here two days.

Yours, very truly, JONATHAN WORTH.

ARKANSAS TROOPS FOR VIRCINIA.-L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, has accepted Major T. B. Flournoy's regiment of Arkansas troops for service in Virginia, and they are instructed to rendezvous at Lynchburg, where they will be mustered into service.

Condition of Washington.—A Washington let-ter says: "The condition of Washington financially is terrible. Notes of the city banks cannot be passed except at a discount of twenty to twenty-five per cent. The stores are all being closed, and life is now the only consideration, the all-absorbing topic. Every possible means is being adopted for the departure of citizens. Business is entirely sus-pended. Gold is at an immense premium. The notels will all close by the early part of next week. Every one is anxious to fly, but many have not the means to depart. Carriages are in great demand. the price being more than one dollar per mile. People formerly rich are now bankrupt, and leave with what they can. This is not the case in Washington alone. Parties from the Southern States are continually passing through here to the North, many in private conveyances, but most on foot. The terrible inconveniences of the civil war are being felt in earnest."

Gone.—The company of U. S. soldiers, recently stationed at the late U. S. Arsenal at this place, left here on Saturday last, under Lieut. D'Lagnel-Brevet Maj. Anderson, their late Captain, being confined to his bed by sickness, and not intending to act further under the commission which he resigned

The company marched quietly down Hay Street, without music or flag, their arms, provisions, &c., being borne by a number of drays. The steamer Hurt conveyed them to Wilmington, where Lieut, D'Lagnel had secured a schooner to transport them to New York. Every facility was afforded to him here and at Wilmington in making his arrangements .- Fay. Observer.

Union Meeting Broken Up.

Lexington, Mo., May 3.—The Union demonstra-tion made here last night was broken up by the Se-cessionists. One Union man was shot, but not seriously injured. There was to be another Union meeting at two o'clock this afternoon, but it has been suppressed by the Secessionists. The secession flag now waves in front of the court house.

Great Earthquake in South America. NEW YORK. May 3.-The steamer Northern Light. from Aspinwall on the 25th, with 860 passengers and \$868,000 in treasure, arrived here this afternoon

She brings Valparaiso dates ts the 3d ult. The city of Mendoza had been destroyed by a fearful earthquake and some eight thousand peo-ple killed, on the set of March. San Juan was also reported to been destroyed, the bed of the river having been turned on it by the same earth-

The British ship Marco Palo, from Australia for London, put into Valparaiso dismasted and leaking from contact with icebergs.

Union Meetings at Wheeling, Virginia.

Wheeling, May 4.—An immense Union meeting was held here to-night. The speakers urged resistance to secession, and favored a division of the State.

Thirty-four delegates were appointed to a convention
of the western counties, to be held on the 18th instant. A similar meeting was also held here yes-

Conference of Governors.

CLEVELAND, May 4. - Governors Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Dennison, of Ohio; Randall, of Wisconsin; Blair, of Michigan; Morton, of Indiana, and ex-Governor Kerny, of Illinois, were in conference here last night. Their proceedings have not transpired. They were serenaded, and addressed the people.

The Blockade of the Southern Ports. WASHINGTON, May 5.—One of the officers in command of the blockading squadron, says it is the intention of the government to enforce the most vigorous blockade. He says all the vessels will have a large body of troops on board, and, in many instances, will land them at various points. It has been decided to retake the Navy Yard at Gosport, the Armory at Hatper's Ferry, and hold Norfolk.—Also, to take possession of Alexandria, and establish their headquarters at Richmond. It is the intention of the Administration not to go further South than

this for the present,
Troops will be sent to Western Virginia, at the request of the people of that portion of the State.

This will, it is believed, certainly ensure the safety of the Capital .- [Now York Herald.

The Lincoln Government Determined on War-Preparations for its Commencement ALEXANDRIA, May 7 .- It is understood that Boward's instructions to Mr. Dayton, Minister to-France, are peremptory in opposition to a recogni-tion of the Confederate States.

The Lincoln Government is determined to ware Large quantities of ammunition, supplies and Yankee troops are passing up to Washington daily

in ships. ALEXANDRIA, May 8.—The city is all quiet. The rumors of occupation by Lincoln's troops are not

Twenty three steamers in the employ of the Unit and ted States, are now in the eastern branch of the

Vessels loaded with troops, amounttion, and pro-visions are continually passing this city for Wash-

In Washington to-day, Col. Elleworth's pet lemie.

1100 strong, were sworn in at the War Department:

Travel between New York and Washington is
now uninterrupted, the passengers going by Parry.

This is the day that the federal troops were to pass through Baltimora. It is not known whether they did so or not.